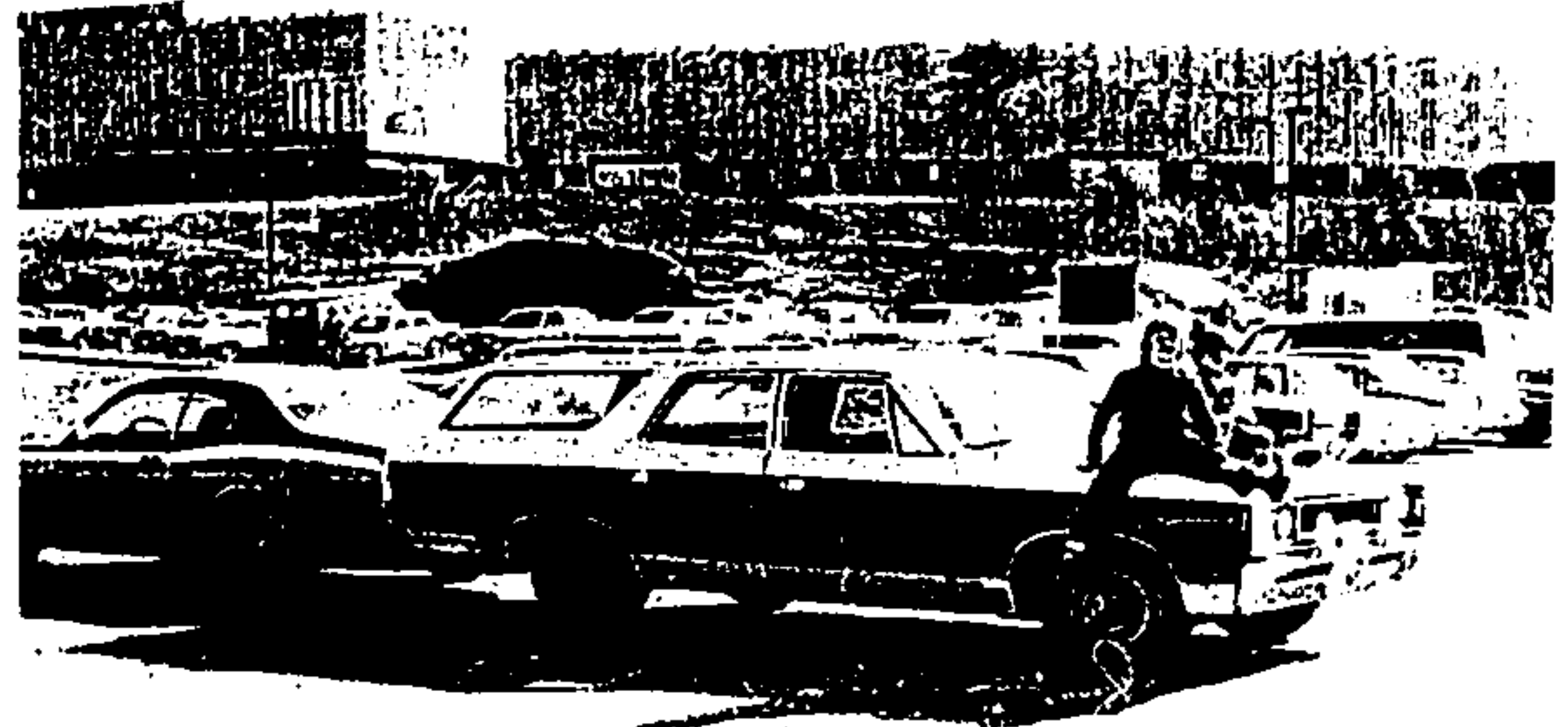


lambda

vol 11
the second decade

no 25
27 mar. 73

laurentian
university
sudbury,
northern
ontario.



After professor Ashby spent his good money for his very own private parking spot someone had the gall to put their car in it!!!

Filing tax returns

by Don Humphries

OTTAWA (CUP)--Recent changes in the Income Tax Act now make attending community college or university more attractive than ever, especially if you can't find a job.

For the first time in Canadian history, full-time students can deduct up to \$50 per month for every month they attend classes. The deduction applies to any full-time student attending a college, university or other designated educational institution. Part-time students do not qualify.

An important feature in the new regulation is that the entire month on which a student starts the school term and the entire month in which the term ends are deductible. For example, if a student starts school on September 15 and doesn't finish until June 2 of the next year, all of September and all of June can be claimed for the full \$50 deduction.

If the student is a dependent of parents and does not have a taxable income, the parents can use this deduction for their benefit.

For most students the new rule will allow a further \$400 deduction off of their taxable income.

The second important beneficial change allows the deduction of travelling expenses for students who must move to take a job. The regulation includes summer employment. The deduction is claimed against income earned at the new location, not from income earned before the move, so the student must virtually have a job to move to in order to claim the deduction.

Take the unlikely example of a student from Université de Montréal moving to Bethune, Saskatchewan to take a summer job with a farmer. The student can deduct the cost of gas and oil for the car, meal costs and one motel room per night during the journey. The student can also deduct the cost of shipping household effects to Bethune from

Montréal. If the student must pay to terminate a lease because of the job, the expense can be deducted.

Although people are not required to include receipts for moving expenses when filing income tax returns, the law requires that all receipts be kept for at least four years. If someone is investigated and doesn't have receipts, the investigator will likely take a dim view of the incident and may even press charges.

Naturally people can not claim expenses for anything which they have been reimbursed.

To deduct travel expenses, a T1-M form must be included with the regular tax form.

Women still can not deduct child care expenses while attending an educational institution. Only "working" mothers can deduct child care expenses. But expenses incurred by women working in the summer can be claimed. They can claim up to \$500 per child.

Another interesting change is the inclusion this year of scholarships, prizes and bursaries as part of a student's taxable income. A maximum exemption of \$500 is allowed for such awards.

A very distressing new provision is the inclusion of funds received by a student under the Adult Occupational Training Act (Manpower Department) as taxable income. Fortunately personal or living allowances received are not considered taxable income.

All students deducting tuition fees should know they have a choice of deducting fees in two different ways. The first is using the academic year as the basis, meaning a student can claim tuition fees for the 1972-73 academic year on the 1972 income tax return.

The other method is to deduct tuition fees incurred in the calendar year 1972. The method chosen is important because it cannot be changed to suit individual needs. A student must stick by whichever method first chosen.

Official receipts from the institutions being attended MUST be included when the income tax forms are returned.

The standard deductions have also been increased. Everyone can now claim \$1,500 personal exemption and a \$100 deduction for medical and charitable donations.

An interesting note about the medical deduction: any medical expenses not covered by a person's public or private medical plan are deductible. If the plan does not cover the full cost of medical services, the balance is a legitimate tax deduction.

Women who have had abortions, but have not claimed the expenses from their medical plan and are nevertheless entitled to a claim cannot deduct the expenses from income tax. But expenses not covered by the plan can be deducted. It is not necessary to send in receipts, but people should have them in case the investigator calls.

The tricky question of student union dues has been battered around for several years. Officially, student union dues, society or fraternity fees cannot be deducted. But we know about student unions that have urged their members to deduct the fees and the students have gotten away with it.

Students on unemployment insurance last year should have received a T4-U slip from the Unemployment Insurance Commission by now. If they haven't received it, they should call UIC and scream at them.

Don't forget to deduct your Canada Pension Plan and UIC payments.

Remember, the only receipts that are required by National Revenue are for tuition fees. Keep the rest in a safe place for four years.

If you need further explanations, call the local tax office. If there isn't one in your area, you can obtain toll-free information by calling the long-distance operator and asking for ZENITH 0-4000.

After hassle

Chairman acclaimed

After much deliberation, four elections, and the dramatic resignation of a faculty member, Dr. Jack Lewis has been acclaimed to the position of chairman of the English Department.

Professor D.G. Wallace, the present chairman, is going on sabbatical leave during the forthcoming academic year. This necessitated the election for a new chairman by the departmental committee.

Nominations were opened; but, the two candidates, Mike McKinney and Roy Johnson, failed to receive the required two-thirds majority. Another vote was taken and again neither candidate received two-thirds of the total vote.

It was shortly afterwards that it was discovered that there must be three student representatives on the committee, according to their constitution. With this thought in mind, the two full-time graduate students were approached in order to see if one of them would be willing to become the third student representative. When they refused, the fourth year English majors were asked to stand for nomination. One of them agreed; and, at a meeting of the English Society, a third student representative was acclaimed.

It was also discovered that the student representatives had not been informed of the dates on which nominations had been opened and closed. Nominations were re-opened to enable the students to suggest a candidate, if they so desired. When Professor John Barry was nominated, Professor McKinney withdrew from the race. Again, an election by the departmental committee failed to solve the problem. This time only a simple majority was needed, however, the two candidates received nine votes apiece.

It was then that Professor Johnson decided to make his feelings known to all. He made a statement to the effect that it was obvious that the three students on the committee were not voting for him, thereby thwarting his chances for the Chairmanship. He suggested that he had a reputation as a student hater which was not a correct representation of his attitude towards students. Basically, Professor Johnson said that, as a matter of principle, student's should have no right to vote for the new chairman. He submitted a written resignation as a member of the faculty and left the meeting.

Professor Wallace said that Professor Johnson's reasons for resigning were not entirely related to the election. Professor Johnson refused to make a statement to the press with regard to this matter.

Professor Johnson has repeatedly opposed student representation on committees, using the excuse that it is unprofessional conduct and not becoming to a proper student-faculty relationship.

On October 30, 1972, Professor Johnson circulated this memorandum to all members of the

English department regarding promotion and tenure.

"I wish to withdraw my recent request that I be considered for promotion to the rank of Associate Professor. This is a matter of principle, after learning that students are now to be involved in promotion procedures - which seems to me a gross distortion of the proper staff-student relationship. Rather than submit to such procedures I would prefer to remain at my present rank indefinitely.

"By the same token, and feeling that student involvement in ALL matters of personnel - promotion, tenure, hiring and firing - is something that should never be countenanced, I must decline to serve on the departmental tenure committee: I would consider any discussion of my colleagues' credentials and careers in the presence of students to be tantamount to unprofessional conduct."

A member of the departmental committee, who asked to remain anonymous said "Thank God, Johnson won't be around here next year with that kind of attitude towards students. And think, he just about became chairman of the department..."

Nominations were once again opened and Dr. Jack Lewis emerged as the only candidate. He was automatically declared the new chairman at a subsequent meeting of the departmental committee.

Dr. Lewis, a native of the United States, received his B.A. at Wilmington College in Ohio. He gained his M.A. at the University of Redlands in California and his Ph.D. at the University of Alberta. He came to Laurentian in September of 1971 and has been very active in the L.U. community. He has served on such departmental committees as the English graduate committee, Appointments and Promotions, and the English Library committee. He is also a member of the Senate Tenure and Appeals Committee.

Dr. Lewis is fluent in both English and German and has a reading knowledge of French. His fields are medieval English, British and American literature, and literary criticism. He has recently become a Canadian citizen.

There was a great deal of reluctance on the part of most of the faculty to discuss the election. Some members suggested that the election was not an overly newsworthy item and should not be mentioned in Lambda; others felt that the events which had occurred were solely the business of the department. Everyone was being very careful about revealing information. This was probably because no one wants to create new feelings of animosity.

It is obvious that one of Dr. Lewis' highest priorities will be to soothe the bitter feelings generated by the election. It is generally acknowledged that he is an excellent choice and that he will do a fine job as chairman of the English department.

do it do it

MONDAY 26

last coffee house of the year
pub

TUESDAY 27

5:30p.m. SGA Council Meeting.
Senate Room.

WEDNESDAY 28

--

"One Day for Development"
films etc. plus panel discus-
sion in evening. Cloakroom
of Great Hall.

7:00

"Myths of Foreign Aid" panel
discussion in Great Hall.

8:00

Pub Entertainment -
"Merge" from Ottawa.

THURSDAY 29

8:00p.m. Von Wrochem Duo
(Viola and Piano) con-
cert in Fraser Audi-
torium. Admission: 15
free.

ESSAYS

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turned promptly. Reasonable
rates. Phone any time. Mrs.
Ruth MacDonald. 675-6126.

Leather Laurentian Jacket L75
Commerce - Stolen out of Phys.
Ed. Cloak Room, Sunday,
March 11. Contact Lambda or
Security.

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LAMBDA MEETING

At a recent Lambda staff meet-
ing, elections were held to deter-
mine the editorial staff for the
forthcoming academic year.

Brian Gatten defeated Steve
Kelly by a vote of eight to one,
with one abstention, for the
position of Business Manager.

Jacque Dinsmore, Pam Stewart
and Mary Derochie were ac-
claimed to the Lambda Board of
Directors as students-at-large.

Brian Wood defeated Wade Le-
cour on the third ballot for the
position of News Editor. The first
two ballots failed to yield a simple
majority vote.

Pamela Stewart was acclaimed
as Photo Editor.

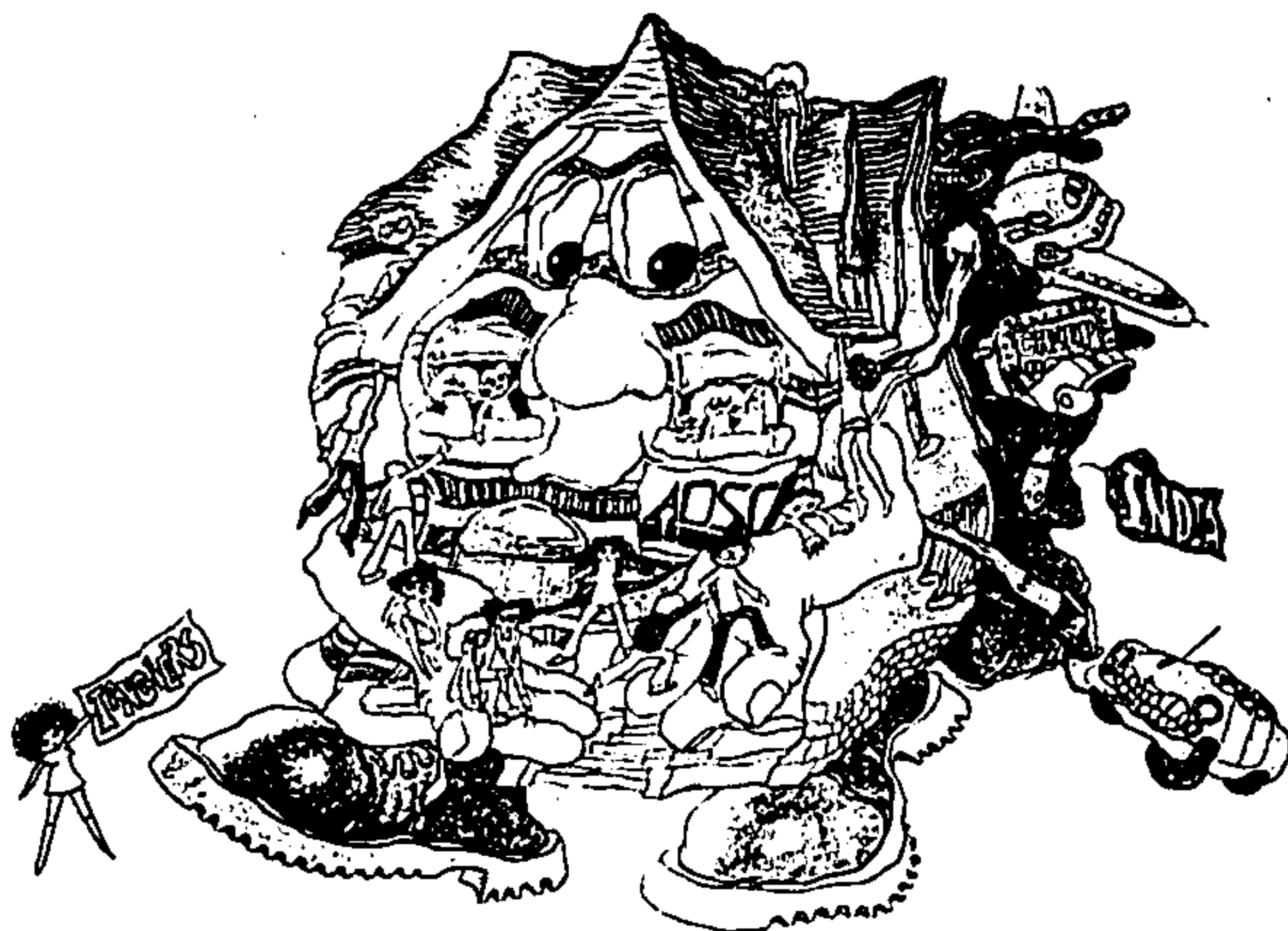
Wade Lecour was acclaimed to
be a liaison officer between Lam-
bda and the Canadian University
Press.

The staff voted to divide the
responsibilities of the previous
Fine Arts Editor into two divi-
sions. It was decided that there
should be a Cultural Editor who
would be responsible for such
things as reviews and a Creative
Editor to take charge of poetry,
short stories and the like.

Mary Derochie was acclaimed
to the position of Cultural Editor.

There were two nominations
for the position of Creative Editor,
Robin Flaxman and Pauline Kes-
teven. There were also two nom-
inations for Sports Editor, Louise
Gauthier and Bob Ford. It was
decided to postpone staff elections
for these positions until next Fri-
day at 1:30 so that the staff could
properly screen the nominees.

All people voted to the editorial
staff are to take office im-
mediately.



What on earth is AOSC?

Among other things, it's a little house in
Toronto that is the rock bottom place to
buy travel.

AOSC stands for Association of Student
Councils, a non-profit organization owned
and operated by the student bodies of 60
Canadian campuses.

As a student who may be thinking about
going somewhere sometime, you are eligi-
ble for all kinds of special privileges and
services you probably don't even know
about.

You see, AOSC's principal function is to
make available to students the best, most
economical travel arrangements possible.
The idea is to provide a service, not make a
buck.

And it shows.

You're offered the lowest dependable

airfares available, on 40 charters flying be-
tween April 30 and October 5. For example
— jet Toronto to London from \$86 one
way, or \$155 return; Vancouver to London
from \$225 return or \$125 one way.

Through AOSC's affiliation with the Inter-
national network of student organizations,
you have access to another 5,000 special
flights originating all over the world.

All in all, this results in some fairly incred-
ible deals.

Say, for example, you wanted to fly Toron-
to—Hong Kong return. A normally-routed
ticket would take you westward and allow
one stopover . . . for about \$1,200. AOSC
can fly you the long way, through Europe,
with stopovers, for \$600.

Such fare savings of up to 75% make your
flying a dirt-cheap proposition.

AOSC also offers a wide variety of land ar-
rangements, all specially designed for stu-
dents, all ridiculous bargains.

For example, you can spend 22 days in
Turkey for \$235 . . . sail the Greek Islands
for a week on \$54 . . . or go on a 72-day
camping safari from London to Katmandu,
10,000 miles, for about \$400.

If you're thinking of travelling, there is
more you should know about. A whole lot
more: lists of student restaurants and
hotels, Eurail pass deals, special car-leasing
arrangements, overseas job opportunities,
the International Student Card . . .

AOSC. It's your travel bureau. Use it.

Why not pick up more specific information
from your student council office.

Or, contact us direct.

VANCOUVER:
AOSC,
Room 100B,
University of
British Columbia,
Vancouver 8, B.C.
(604) 224-0111

TORONTO:
AOSC,
44 St. George Street,
Toronto 5, Ontario
(416) 962-8404

HALIFAX:
AOSC,
Dalhousie Student Union,
Dalhousie University,
Halifax, Nova Scotia
(902) 424-2054



So the guy says to me, whaddaya gonna do with all those fridges and t.v. sets

Jacobs says Student street, Pub: priorities

Student Street, the pub and food services have been my priorities since I was elected commented Malcolm Jacobs, SGA President, while being interviewed by Lambda staffer Pamela Stewart last week.

The deadline for a decision on Student Street had been the end of February but as a result of some inactivity by the previous student administration there had been very little work done. Since the new executive took office they have been in touch regularly with Ed Monahan and Hubert Lemire. At the present time the SGA offices and a grocery store will definitely be located in the new complex. Discussion is going on regarding the possible relocation of the pub to either the lower cafeteria or Student Street. One of the criteria for the new location will be the reduction of security risks arising from the present location with its connections to other sections of the university. Other activities in Student Street will include pool tables, ping pong tables and pin ball machines but there will be no space allotted for seminar or club rooms.

When questioned on student employment in the new complex, Jacobs commented that it would probably be desirable to have a full-time manager for the grocery store and possibly a full-time cashier. He feels that, "part-time students basically don't pay for themselves as far as having efficient services," but he didn't expand on that point. No decision has yet been made as to who will run the store but enquiries have been made to see if any of the chain stores are interested. Jacobs doesn't think there is any point in having a store if the prices are not compatible with downtown.

In discussing the operation of Student Street activities Jacobs said that he hopes the university will not charge rent to those activities offered as a service. This poses the question who will pay? At present, as far as is known, the expenses for the building have been allocated to the residence sector of the building which means that students living in this residence will be subsidizing the activities going on below.

If the pub is relocated and La Bouteille closed there will be two potential areas available for a lounge but as yet no decision has been made but the need for a lounge has been recognized.

When asked if he was going to be concerned with the residence fees, Jacobs said:

what would be starting a survey to see what effect the increase had on student demand for residence accommodation. He didn't feel there was any point in discussing the matter with the administration unless there were some statistics available to substantiate a claim for the fees to be lowered.

On the question of the relationship between Lambda and the SGA, Jacobs had some startling criticisms. He feels the paper should be self supporting through the sale of advertisements thus reducing grounds for criticism by students that their money is being wasted. He also feels that a reduction in the amount printed (presently 3,000) to 2,000 would be more sensible in view of the fact that there are only that many students enrolled and there are always a number of copies left. However it is interesting to note that the increased advertising revenues from a larger circulation more than pay for the nominal cost of printing another thousand copies. Jacobs also feels there should be more representation on the Board of Directors from students who are not on the Lambda staff. The decision as to whether Lambda would move to Student Street rests with the staff of the paper.

Improvements are expected by September in the food services on campus. Before long the contract will be open for bids however Jacobs pointed out that the present management Versa Foods,

would be eligible to put in a bid.

In discussing the subject of financial support to clubs Jacobs said that as yet he had not given the matter any thought because he was occupied with more urgent matters. He does think it is a good idea for the SGA to bring in outside speakers but pointed to what he felt was a need for a full time social convener so that all activities could be coordinated. Last weekend was an example when there were numerous social activities, dances and banquets, on the same night.

Other points of information that came out of the interview were the possibility of two French vice-presidents to promote the somewhat weak francophone aspect of the university. Along these lines he said he would support the idea of a French residence if there was indication of sufficient demand. He said the SGA were considering the possibility of a news letter to try and improve communications between the students and the SGA. Commenting on the idea of student parity on university committees, Jacobs said he supposed this was a good thing but didn't appear very convincing. One of the defeated English vice-presidential candidates, Pit Martin, has been appointed O.F.S. delegate.

The interview concluded with the interviewer and Jacobs agreeing that a lot of things were very vague and undecided.

Air management

Control system inadequate

With the quaint smell of sulphur in the background, perhaps it would be advisable to look at the air pollution monitoring system in Sudbury and area.

The Ontario Ministry of the Environment Air Management Branch has a greater number of meters in Sudbury area than is commonly known. The meters cover a wide range in the area in order to study the effects of sulphur as a pollutant.

The air management branch has set .25 parts per million as their criterion. They then proceed to measure the amount of sulphur in the air, and relate it to this criterion.

Perhaps the best known meter in Sudbury is the one located on Ash Street. It is one of the two meters which monitor the air pollution index in Sudbury. This index is taken on the basis of a twenty four hour average and is reported to the public through the local media.

This index has a safe level of below 32, a high level set at 50, and a dangerous level at 100. This index, which is reported daily in the local media, is still vaguely related. A reading of 100 on the index would be .1ppm.

Manpower Immigration New legislation can screw students

by Pam Stewart

In an attempt to combat the unemployment situation, the federal government has effectively screwed foreign students in Canada.

In recent months, the Department of Manpower and Immigration has announced the following legislation:

The right of non-immigrants (including student visa holders) to apply from within Canada for landed immigrant status has been "temporarily suspended".

Visitors will be unable to obtain a working permit unless they receive beforehand certification by a Canada Manpower Centre that a Canadian citizen or landed immigrant is not available for the employment contemplated.

The above legislation means that foreign students must obtain notification from the prospective employer, stating that the non-immigrant is able to handle the job. This is then presented to the Department of Manpower and Immigration, with an application for a work permit. The Department checks its records to see if there is a Canadian or a landed immigrant anywhere in Ontario who is available for the job. If so, the foreign student is refused a work permit. Such procedure must be repeated every time he applies for a job. This rules out any skilled or manual labour, since there are always other applicants available. The foreign student's only chance is to find employment in an area directly related to his studies, or in a very highly skilled, specialized field.

Some hope is offered by Robert Andras, the Minister of Manpower and Immigration, who stated: "...we are prepared to review any case submitted to us where there are strong humanitarian and compassionate circumstances involved. We will look favourably at those cases where there is evidence that the students had been in touch with us about the possibility of obtaining permanent status before the November 3 deadline, but had been counselled against submitting a formal application until graduation. We will also give sympathetic consideration to cases where there is a Canadian citizen or permanent resident sponsor for the student within the close relative category. We would not deport an individual from Canada if we were satisfied that he had a well-founded fear of

political persecution should he be returned to his own country."

However, Gilbert Dumas, Laurentian's Student Affairs Coordinator, said that, in reality, few foreign students will qualify for work permits this summer. The consequences for those who attempt to work illegally are imprisonment, deportation or a fine. It is unlikely that a penalty of deportation or imprisonment would be instituted, but it is very likely that the court would levy a fine, probably about \$500. It is increasingly difficult to get away with working illegally, as employers are now much more careful in checking social insurance numbers and other identification.

The Student Affairs office at Laurentian is observing the progress in other universities, and has supported the appeals to the federal government by International Students Organizations. Gilbert Dumas said that everything possible is being done at the federal level, and that Laurentian must embark upon a local campaign. Meetings have been held with local Manpower and Immigration officers, and letters have been sent to all foreign students at Laurentian, informing them of their situation. Dumas reports that local authorities have been very cooperative and sympathetic. The Student Affairs office is mainly using the argument that there are so few visa holders at Laurentian and in the whole of Sudbury that their employment during the summer will hardly make a dent in the local labour market. It is therefore important that the office know how many students fall into the "visa" category. For this purpose, letters were sent to foreign students, urging their participation in the project. Dumas was disappointed by the poor response, as there were only eight replies. He speculates that many students do not want to draw attention to their non-immigrant status because they intend to risk working illegally this summer. He will try again to reach them by mailing letters and publicizing the problem. Speaking about student participation in the local campaign, Dumas said: "We want them to do it themselves. People have to fight their own battles. We are doing everything possible in their behalf, but the next step is up to them."

The criterion of .25ppm is set for the entire province mainly because it is felt that readings above this level can cause plant damage. It should be pointed out that this criterion which is based on a one hour average, was exceeded at the Ash Street meter 377 times last year.

The fact that the air pollution index is recorded on a twenty four hour average is a little misleading. It is conceivable that the levels of sulphur in the air could be unsafe at any time, but once calculated over twenty four hours, they could be sufficiently reduced so action would not need to be taken.

When the air pollution index reaches 32 on a 24 hour average, the Air Management branch asks industries in the area to cooperate with a voluntary cutback. If it reaches 50, then a minister's order is put into effect, and industry is forced to cut back production. The point in contention, however, is that of the 24 hour average.

The 24 hour average for Sudbury could be very low, under the present system, while at various times throughout the day it could be considerably above the level that is dangerous to plants. In this type of situation, one could imagine that a level dangerous to plant life might also affect animal life. Breathe easy Sudburians!

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MEMBER - CANADIAN UNIVERSITY PRESS

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Letters to the editor must be typed and cannot be printed unless signed with address and telephone number. Pen names will be accepted only if just cause can be shown.

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The Lambda office is located in Room L-222, R. D. Parker Building, Laurentian University. Phone switchboard 675-1151 ext. 267 or call directly 673-8613

this week: all kinds of local copy and that means a pretty good issue for the folks at layout. contributors this week were wade new cup editor, bill new editor, brian, new news editor, pam new photo editor, seems like a lot of editors, maggie on the crummy machine, mad mr. moo, the little gook was in for awhile, and the expatriate with some great news was hear, and cherry handled the stripprinter and got her hands dirty kinda par for the course. thats about it except the two features cause they are really good, and one was written by a local by-product of southern ontario. bbl.

Star unionises

by Maurice E. Proulx

During the months of February and March the workers of the Sudbury Star organized into a bargaining unit. By March 5, enough employees had signed cards with the Newspaper Guild AFL-CIO, CLC, for that union to apply to the Ontario Labour Relations Board for certification as their bargaining agent.

Star workers in the printing shop already had union protection but secretaries, writers, circulation and accounting people were unorganized. Star wages are inferior to comparable situations elsewhere and working conditions and lunchroom facilities are bad.

Apart from the material advantages that the workers affected will likely reap, there is a symbolic victory in this organization drive, for the labour movement of the area. The Sudbury Star has always been a bastion of anti-labour propaganda. It has never tired of denigrating honest efforts by working people to better their lot through the collective bargaining process and the leverage of strike action.

Like many conservative establishments it had successfully resisted previous attempts at organization. This time workers took advantage of a depletion in managerial ranks caused by overlapping vacations. The Newspaper Guild charges however that there were attempts to intimidate the workers.

In a press release on March 5th, the Guild gave company supervisors the benefit of the doubt by speculating that perhaps they were ignorant of the laws protecting workers. Many employees received telephone calls to their home and were subjected to interrogation sessions at the office by super-

visors whose "language was replete with implied threats and coercive remarks, all designed to interfere with the workers' right to organize."

Under the Labour Act workers may form a collective bargaining unit but it is not uncommon for affected companies to try to quell such attempts.

Robert J. Rupert, Canadian Director of the Newspaper Guild, interceded on behalf of his new members. He met with management representatives and defined, under the Act, the employees' rights. The Guild will also be reporting the incident to the Labour Board.

The United Steelworkers of America, the Sudbury District Labour Council, the International Typographers' Union, Local 846 and the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants, Local 590 aided the organization drive. The Steelworkers did not participate as much as they would have liked to because many of their key people were on assignment to British Columbia where the Canadian Council of Unions is giving American based unions a run for it.

Many employees feel the union will improve morale as well as wages and working conditions. During the drive, people who had been working for some time at the paper, but in different departments, met for the first time. Organizers were enthusiastic with the level of solidarity created.

As expected, the rest of the media, in sympathy with their stricken colleague, did not give the event much coverage. The labour circles however were quite happy to circulate the good news. So am I. Congratulations Star workers.

FEIFFER



Candidate speaks out

Dear Bill:

It is with profound shock and indignation that I read a letter signed "Concerned supporters of Malcolm Jacobs". What right have the writers of this letter got to brand three former SGA candidates as "political tools"? I'm not only speaking for myself but for the two other former candidates mentioned whom I may disagree with BUT WHOM I RESPECT. Whose tools were we? Each one of us believed in what we were doing. Who are the "captive audiences" you were talking about? The people who followed our campaigns i.e. most Laurentian students are definitely not one's captive audience!

And what about those "student power agitators". In 1969, Ike Lindemur, Richard Woodley and Victor Cormier (former president of the SGA) and many others students at the time, fought for the very rights that you so glibly reject so that you, dear people could have a better university, better course offerings and some say, a better course of offerings would be and at least as well as to how this university is run.

Maybe some of these "student power agitators" lack substantial business expertise. But their main task - as well as mine - has been to make students at this university more aware of what's happening. All of us want to see students - YOU PEOPLE - more involved in the inner workings of this university. Involvement here means involvement in later life. University is a training ground - not for the few select politicians but for the many so that they may articulate their feelings and demands - so they may recognize injustices, social, economic, political or moral, when they see them. Of course

we're here so we can get better jobs in future years. But our jobs and our social status does not add up to a complete life. We live with people, we will be married to people, living, enjoying, enduring and suffering whatever comes.

We must commit ourselves in this life. If necessary we may be called upon to give our lives in defense of what we believe in so that others may live.

The writers of last week's letter presume that Laurentian students are bigoted, egotistic yet basically a servile bunch of idiots. I know the overwhelming majority of students would refute this accusation.

To Malcolm, I hope you ignore the ravings of that "Concerned Group" of your supporters. Because, if you accept the underlying reactionary tone of that letter you would do a grave injustice to all students of this university.

Mike Slawny

rebuttal

Dear Editor:

The committee responsible for the organization of "Le Congrès FRANCO-PAROLE" wishes to officially inform its fellow English speaking students of the spirit in which we, the Francophones, held our convention last week. It has been brought to our attention that our actions were misinterpreted.

The convention was not in any way intended to be a gesture of aggression towards anyone or any government body at any level whatsoever. Our objectives were threefold: 1. an assertion of our presence as Francophones at Laurentian University; 2. a means of making every Francophone student aware of the problems facing us; and 3. to open up channels of communication leading to the expression of the needs and aspirations

of the Francophones at Laurentian and to a definition of the most effective means of attaining them.

Many recommendations were formulated in the workshops held during the two days of study; most of which were accepted in the four and half hour plenary session of Friday afternoon, the 16th. A complete report is in the process of being printed and the final document will be available to every interested member of the university community by the beginning of April.

Des nôtres,
Laurent Alle,
Fernand Dorais,
Paul Laurin,
Denis St. Jules,
Gaston Tremblay.

World Youth

Dear Editor:

The Tenth World Festival of Youth and Students will be held in Berlin, capital of the German Democratic Republic, from July 28 to August 5. Thirty thousand young people from every corner of the globe, and 20,000 or more youth from the GDR, will converge on Berlin in a spirit of Peace and international co-operation.

Canadian young people from all backgrounds have participated in every World Youth Festival since the first one in Prague, in 1947. During the past 26 years over 1,000 young Canadians have had the unique opportunity, through these Festivals, to exchange ideas with others, become familiar with various cultures, experiences and viewpoints, and, thereby help to

strengthen understanding between peoples.

The Canadian Festival Committee has now formed itself to organize participants from across Canada to travel to Berlin this summer. Information about dates, costs, travel arrangements, Festival program, and post-Festival travel, can be obtained by writing to the Canadian Festival Committee at the following address.

Fred Weir, co-ordinator
Canadian Festival C'ttee
479 Queen St. W.,
Toronto M5V 2A9.

abortion

Dear Editor:

The January 22 decision of the U.S. Supreme Court which overturned restrictive abortion laws in 46 states and made abortion a private matter marked a significant victory for women around the world. However in Canada women still face archaic laws which cause untold anguish and suffering.

In the Gallup Poll held in Canada in January, 61 per cent agreed that abortion should be a matter between a woman and her doctor. This new evidence of support for taking abortion out of the Criminal Code, coupled with the victory in the United States, makes it the clear responsibility of the Canadian government to take action to repeal all sections of the Criminal Code dealing with abortion.

Yet on January 23, the day following the U.S. Supreme Court decision, Justice Minister Otto Lang said that the government saw no need for even a debate on the abortion laws. This situation cannot be allowed to continue.

On March 1, the Canadian Women's Coalition to Repeal the Abortion Laws sponsored a second Cross-Canada Conference for abortion law repeal in Toronto. The conference provided an opportunity for women from Victoria to Halifax to meet together to launch a new offensive against the present restrictive abortion laws. Women of all ages, occupations and backgrounds and representatives from a wide range of organizations attended.

Those of us who support the justice of this goal cannot stand aside or remain silent. Together we must do what we can to ensure that abortion law repeal will take place.

We are appealing to you to support this conference. Publicity and transportation costs alone have amounted to several thousand dollars. In this situation your help is needed. Please give as generously as possible toward this conference. (Cheques can be made payable to the Canadian Women's Coalition.)

Yours for repeal of the abortion laws,
Grace MacInnis, M.P. (NDP Vancouver-Kingsway),
Doris Anderson, editor Chatelaine
Eleanor Wright Peirne, author "Abortion in Canada",
Lorna Grant, executive secretary Canadian Women's Coalition

LU in high schools

by Pam Stewart

During study week, a group of L.U. students toured high schools in Northern Ontario, encouraging secondary school graduates to attend university next year, preferably Laurentian. Their circuit took them as far as Sault Ste. Marie, Sturgeon Falls, Manitoulin Island, Timmins, North Bay and Parry Sound. The L.U. representatives talked about the advantages of a university education, and described courses to be offered here next year. The reception from the high school students was generally very good, with many enthusiastically participating in the discussions. Most had been prepared for the seminars by their guidance counsellors, who had previously met with President Monahan.

Many students saw no reason to go to university. They felt that they would derive no value from a post-secondary education, unless it were to provide job training. With the increasing de-

mand for post-secondary job training, more students have applied to community colleges, rather than universities. As a result, the community college admissions are increasing, whereas university enrolment is decreasing. In one of the high schools visited, the community college applications were double those for university. Applications for Laurentian indicate an increased enrolment in the professional schools, but a decreased interest in the Arts and Science programs.

The demand for job training was cited as the main reason for decreased university enrolment. One might consider fees increases as a contributory factor, but this did not seem to be the case. Inadequate finances weren't given as reasons for not attending university. It is evident that the university is not meeting the need: it is today, or that high school students have a warped idea of the role of the university.

Bitchin'

Dear Editor:

Having just finished the latest (Feb. 27) issue of Lambda, I am convinced that Laurentian University does NOT have a "newspaper to be proud of".

Almost every article concerning the Presidential race in that issue was of a biased nature, even the Letters to the Editor.

Wade LeClerc, in his front-page article, put it upon himself to grant Therese Boutin the title of "token radical or the executive", and naming Malcolm Jacobs "a local yokel".

What did Therese say or do in her campaign that deems her a radical, and what did Malcolm say and do, to be considered "Mr. Straight Guy"? Why, Mr. LeClerc, do you stoop so low as to condemn someone solely on their appearance? But you alone are not the only 'low' one.

In the other article judged worthy for the front page, entitled "Laurentian Loses", R. Grenier, Maurice Proulx, and R. Woodley do the same. This same article also comes up with the fair-minded and intelligent conclusion that "the Jacobs-Campeau victory is a serious setback for reform elements in the student body." Now how bad is that, eh?

Malcolm Jacobs has only just been elected, and hasn't even been inaugurated into office, and your paper, Mr. Editor, has condemned him and his executive.

Only Paul Jarman seems to be honest and realistic, when he comments, "At first, it is easy for me to misjudge a person from the length of his hair, and the clothes he wears...but I will wait to see

his actions before I make the MISTAKE of labelling him as a "liberal", "right-wing", or any other category."

Bill Scandian took a single comment made by Jacobs in his speech, and stretched it to make it look as if the candidate intended to have the entire Lambda staff get down on their hands and knees, and do whatever he wanted, once elected. Malcolm Jacobs certainly raised a good question in stating about the Lambda/students relationship, "that he didn't know who was running whom".

If the Lambda staff, either totally or partially, would stop their ego-tripping, and print a paper containing 'Laurentian' articles, instead of those like "Staff Cuts in Regina", and "Rent Boycott" (about rent increases at UBC), we might have a newspaper that more Laurentian students would want to read. Note sometime, perhaps, how many edition copies are still laying around, when the next edition comes out on Tuesday.

The editorial of that issue, I could jump on, also, but I realize, Mr. Editor, that you have a right to your own opinion, no matter how slanted it might be.

Next, we come to the "Editors' column. To the so-called "Student Government Agitator", I will say that to state how, only one week after the election, having seen nothing of what Jacobs can do, that you "will NEVER be with him, now OR next year", is very infantile. No wonder we have such a lack of communications between the SGA and the students of Laurentian. It's people like you who keep their swollen heads in the air, too high to hear any attempt at communication.

And then, Mr. Editor, to deliberately print above Malcolm Jacobs' Thank You letter, "Preferably Front Page", then end with "Editor's Note: Your President - Ugh!", is a prime example of Lambda's stubborn, selfish, independent attitude against anything that the controlling body of the "newspaper" does not agree with.

But then, to top off everything, Woodley, Proulx and Dinsmore, in their Thank You letter, only congratulated Therese Boutin on her election victory!

Have the three in question ever heard of being good sports, or good losers? I didn't expect you to be happy about Jacobs' victory, but wouldn't it have been better to have said nothing, rather than JUST congratulate Therese, and provoke more contempt for Roger and Malcolm?

Well, Mr. Editor, I hope you have got something out of this letter, and didn't dismiss it as just a letter from some guy letting off steam. I do want a Lambda to be proud of, and I hope the persons I mentioned take this criticism seriously, and do some thinking about it.

Thanks for your time,
Allan Forget.

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apply at SGA office

Ed. Note: Your letter is not only biased, but poorly theorized, full of inaccuracies and misquotes and vehement. The articles written by the staff members you so blandly criticize were merely biased. Can Laurentian be proud of your letter?

And yet another atrocity: . . .

"I would never send troops there." Dwight D. Eisenhower, June 4, 1954.

by Don Humphries

Canadian "observers" are back in Vietnam now after another great power has withdrawn from the country. Although the Americans have not left Indochina -- they've only pulled across the border into Thailand -- perhaps in the next few months Vietnam will be freed of foreign occupiers for the first time since the initial French incursions occupied Da Nang in 1859.

No one can seriously believe Richard Nixon's claim that he obtained major concessions in the truce terms, or, as he put it, "a peace with honor". Looking at the rejected proposed October text and the one signed in Paris on January 27, one can see the Americans obviously gave the concessions.

The Paris Accord stipulates the withdrawal of all American "troops, military advisors, and military personnel, including technical military personnel and military personnel associated with the pacification program," plus advisors from all paramilitary organizations and police forces within sixty days.

The original draft only mentioned withdrawal of troops, military advisors and personnel.

The agreement makes no mention of the demand made by Nixon and Saigon dictator Nguyen Van Thieu to have all National Liberation Front (NLF) forces withdrawn north of the 17th parallel. After the Vietminh defeated the French in 1954, they agreed to regroup north of the 17th parallel after the holding of the free elections as agreed to in the 1954 Geneva Accords. (The Vietminh was a coalition of communist and non-communist nationalist forces who fought the Japanese -- with American aid -- and then the French to gain independence for Vietnam from foreign occupiers. It was led by Ho Chi Minh, a communist nationalist.) The elections never took place because the dictator the Americans set up, Diem, refused to hold them.

The 1973 Paris treaty calls for the release of the 300,000 mostly political prisoners in the Saigon regime's jails within 90 days. The protocol provisions maintain that all "civilian detainees must be treated humanely"; "They shall be protected against all violence to life and person in particular against murder, and forms of mutilation or torture and cruel treatment and outrages against personal dignity..."

Although the Americans and Thieu were demanding a 5,000 man heavily-armed control commission, the accords provide for a force from Hungary, Indonesia, Poland and Canada with a maximum strength of only 1,200 troops. The force is supposed to do little more than observe and report disputes.

Hungary, Indonesia and Poland do not recognize the Saigon regime; they recognize only the Democratic Republic of Vietnam (DRV). Canada recognized the Saigon regime when it was established and the DRV only last Feb. 7.

The agreement confirms the Geneva provision that the 17th parallel is only a provisional demarcation line and "not a political and territorial boundary".

Again free elections have been guaranteed -- if the present Saigon government can be trusted to cooperate in conducting such elections considering its past refusals.

Canadian involvement in Vietnam is back virtually to where it started almost twenty years ago.

"I can conceive of no greater tragedy than for the United States to become involved in an all-out war in Indochina." Dwight D. Eisenhower, Feb. 10, 1954.

On July 21, 1954 the Canadian government received a message from the British and Soviet co-chairmen of the Geneva Conference announcing an agreement and brazenly stating that "an international commission shall be set up...composed of Canada, India and Poland."

Canada had not been told about the commission and did not even have copies of the agreement. Before accepting, the Louis St.

Laurent government first consulted and received support and encouragement from the United States administration, according to a press release from the Canadian department of external affairs, July 27, 1954.

Although it was never officially stated, Canada was considered to be the representative of Western interests, while Poland would represent the communist position. India was supposedly the neutral chairman, but until recently sided with the Americans.

Canada's role on the original International Control Commission (ICC) can best be described as support for the Americans.

Before the French defeat at Dien Bien Phu in 1954, they had set up a virtual puppet civilian government in Vietnam within the French Union. The French Union, like the British Empire was a development of the imperial policies through which the French government could essentially maintain its colonial rule. Bao Dai was set up by the French as emperor of Vietnam.

When the Americans replaced the French, they soon replaced Bao Dai with their own puppet, Ngo Dinh Diem. Diem was in the U.S. while the Viet Minh were fighting to end French colonial rule. Diem cancelled the elections and answered civilian dissent with imprisonment and torture. (The policy of repression was Diem's downfall resulting in the reportedly CIA-instigated military coup in November 1963. The coup marked the first of five government changes within 18 months ending with the triumph of a group including current president Nguyen Van Thieu.)

Diem announced on July 16, 1965 that the Republic of Vietnam was not bound by the Geneva Agreements.

In August 1955, Canada provided Diem with a "false juridical basis" for renouncing the Geneva Agreements and the up-coming elections by submitting a minority statement to the Fourth Report of the I.C.C. The Canadian statement claimed the Saigon government was not "formally engaged" to carry out the terms of the agreement and therefore had a perfect right to call off the elections.

The report disgraces the Canadian people because it had no foundation in reality.

The Geneva Agreements of 1954 was signed by France on behalf of the "Associate State of Vietnam", before the Republic of Vietnam was given its "sovereign" status.

The Agreement contained a clause binding the signatories and their successors to the terms of the agreement.

The treaty with France, which established the Associate State of Vietnam as a sovereign entity, stipulated the Republic of Vietnam would "take over from France all the rights and obligations resulting from international treaties."

But treaties in international law are not binding on nations possessing the might to break them. Former U.S. president Eisenhower revealed in his memoirs the real reason for halting the elections.

"...I have never talked or corresponded with a person knowledgeable in Indochina affairs, who did not agree that had elections been held as of the time of the signing, possibly 80 per cent of the population would have voted for Ho Chi Minh."

So under the legitimizing cover of the Canadian report, the American crusade against the communist menace began to surface into full view.

Canada's next major contribution was the ICC "Special Report" of June, 1962. The report contended that "aggression from the North" was occurring. The theory was supposedly based on "conclusions" of the "Legal Committee". These conclusions have never been presented to, nor have the sanction of the ICC or any of its committees.

The Canadians ignored well-documented violations of the Agreements by the Americans and the Saigon regime. Only the insistence of the Polish representative ensured this documentation was included in the report.

The Americans used the "Special Report" as justification for their increasing intervention in Vietnam. A U. S. State Department white paper called "Aggression from the North", quoted the report to give its claim to credibility.

The Canadian Minority statement of 1935 again quoted the report, or rather the "conclusions of the Legal Committee", as the basis for the claims of "aggression from the North".

While the American and Canadian governments held the aggression theory as the undisputable basis for the massive intervention that followed, the aggression theory has been revealed as a convenient fabrication.

American officials cannot discredit the Pentagon Papers which show the facade that the U.S. used to justify massive intervention.

According to CIA reports, the Saigon regime had alienated the entire population by 1959. The anti-Saigon guerillas were people in the south -- not from the DRV. The weapons used against the Saigon troops had been captured from them. Until the Americans openly intervened with troops in 1965, the National Liberation Front needed no supplies or men from the DRV.

"The U.S. seeks no wider war." Lyndon Johnson, June 23, 1964.

But the Saigon regime depended heavily on American support and would have fallen if American troops and aircraft had not been introduced into Vietnam. The Americans were and still are, supporting an unpopular, repressive dictatorship under the guise of protecting democracy.

Canada has backed the Americans continually throughout the war's long and dirty history.

The Gulf of Tonkin incident in August, 1964, which Lyndon Johnson used to get a virtual free hand in Vietnam is a good example. American warships supposedly were attacked without provocation by three DRV patrol boats in the Gulf of Tonkin. The Canadian government should have seriously questioned the American claim.

General Ky who then ruled the south, openly boasted that South Vietnamese commando units were carrying out raids against key industrial and harbour facilities in the north during July that year. American destroyers collaborated with the commandos on their hit-and-run raids and that the attacks had increased during July.

The DRV complained that American and South Vietnamese aircraft entered its territorial waters, killing eleven fishermen. The DRV also filed a complaint on July 10, 1964, of the bombardment of two small patrol boats under U.S. destroyer Maddox, at the August 2 exchange, a 10-mile territorial war with the DRV.

The first group of 100 American troops arrived in Hue, Da Nang and other cities on February 5 for training. The aircraft rented from America is a free carry out its operations.

Air America, a private Air Transport Company, owned by General Claire Chennault, was the first to fly into the United States and provided Chennault with a large number of aircraft after the war, but at prices and on a loan basis. The generous aid, in the form of dollars to establish a business, was supplied by T.V. S. Chennault, a U.S. ambassador to the U.S. in the United States. The Chinese-Lend-Lease reported to be 47 million dollars.

Chennault's son, William, went on to become a CIA-organized deputy president of the land holdings of the Willauer later became the Honduras.

But his chief of staff, as one of the two, was able for planning an invasion against Cuba.

CAT flew twenty drop supplies for the Phu. These planes were American Air Force "villains" flying the pilots.



APR 72

Canadian involvement

joined to the ICC on July 27 Saigon warships intruded waters and carried away The DRV lodged a further 31, protesting the bombing of islands by two Saigon protective cover of the ddox. It is now known that was violating the twelve-water limit recognized by

of observers left Saigon the provincial capitals of and Pleiku aboard a C-46 from Air America. Air front used by the GIA to operations throughout Asia. formerly known as Civil (CAT) was formed by Gen- nault who fought for Chiang the Second World War. The relief organization not only with profitable contracts out with planes at bargain to pay for them. With this only needed another million the airline. This was Soong, then Chiang's am- S.S., whose personal holdings - after administering d-Lease program - was million in 1944.

number two man, Whiting n to play a key role in the eposition of Guatemalan z in 1954 to protect the the United Fruit Company. became U.S. ambassador to

claim to fame is his role o chief officials respon- ing the 1962 Bay of Pigs Cuba.

ty-four C-119 aircraft to the French at Dien Bien s were on "loan" from the rce and some of the "cl- them were U.S. military

CAT's C-119's were serviced in Vietnam by 200 mechanics of the USAF 81st Air Service unit. Five of these men were declared missing on June 18, 1954. Thus a CAT operation brought the first official U.S. casualties in Vietnam.

CAT's purpose can be best summed up by a February 12, 1955 Saturday Evening Post eulogy: "If the Communist thrust at Formosa or Thailand or Southern Indochina... CAT has become a symbol of hope to all free Asia. Tomorrow the Far Eastern skies may redden with a new war and its loaded cargo carrier may roll down the runway once more."

On September 30, 1959, the name was changed to Air America.

The most renowned of Air America's subversive operations in Southeast Asia is its involvement in the opium trade. The company supplies the Meo tribesman, a mercenary army financed by the CIA to harass Pathet Lao forces with guns, ammunition, mortars, rice and even live chickens and pigs. Air America also carries out the Meo's main cash crop - opium - for sale.

"The U.S. still seeks no wider war." Lyndon Johnson, March 25, 1965.

Queried about the use of Air America equipment, a Canadian external affairs official bluntly stated it doesn't care whose equipment it uses to do the job. The same official served with the ICC in Cambodia, where a coup, reported to have had CIA backing, toppled the generally neutralist Prince Sihanouk in 1970 because he would not support the Americans in the Vietnam war.

Although the ceasefire agreements have been signed and the Americans are leaving Vietnam, the war has not ended - it has merely entered a new phase.

Thieu does not dare stop the war. If he does, the corrupt Saigon regime will crumble under his feet. Saigon troops are already reportedly selling American equipment on the

black market only hours after receiving it. If the estimated 300,000 political prisoners are released, one can expect it is highly unlikely they will support Thieu.

The National Liberation Front controls at least half of southern Vietnam. It is in its interest for the fighting to cease so it can establish a stable political structure among the Vietnamese people to challenge the Saigon regime's authority. The NFL also wants to end the fighting to repair damage caused by American bombing and defoliants.

The Americans won't start anything until all their prisoners are released. Don't be surprised if the DRV releases the final American prisoner only as the 60-day deadline draws near. After all these years of fighting, one cannot blame them for being sceptical of American promises.

The bill passed by the American Congress, approving vast sums for escalation of American involvement in Vietnam, was actually prepared several weeks before the Gulf of Tonkin affair.

What was the Canadian government's response? Lester Pearson approvingly said, "the action taken (by the Americans) was a reaction to an attack made on the United States ships on the high seas."

United Nations Secretary-General made repeated attempts in 1964 to get the warring sides to negotiate. A Newsweek magazine interview with Thant in December 1966 revealed:

"Early in September... Thant sent his inquiry to Ho Chi Minh: would Ho agree to ... an unofficial dialogue? This was Thant's first contact with Ho since 1954. The message was oral, and it went through the Russians. Three weeks later, the Russians came back with Ho's answer. He welcomed Thant's suggestion, and he would send a Hanoi envoy to meet a Washington envoy. Thant reported to (American U.N. Ambassador Adlai) Stevenson. And Stevenson was elated.

"Then - the silence of Washington, once again. Thant felt no great alarm at first; the presidential campaign was on. But the silence persisted. Finally, with the end of the year, he had to go back to Stevenson in January of 1965. The ambassador was deeply distressed. He had been advised that Washington had made its own soundings -- through Canadian channels in Hanoi -- and had concluded that Ho Chi Minh had no interest in talking peace.

"To Thant, this judgment seemed unreasonable. For if Ho wanted private talks, how could he be expected to announce this to any inquirer? Moreover, the only possible Canadian source was Canada's representative in Hanoi on the International Control Commission. So Thant made his own check -- with the highest officials of the Canadian government. They quickly confirmed his belief; their ICC representative dealt only with lesser Hanoi officials -- with no direct access to Ho Chi Minh whatsoever."

Not long after the bombing of North Vietnam began.

Did the Americans conceal U Thant's contact with Ho from the Canadian government, or did the Canadian government knowingly collaborate in the escalation of the war? Either way, the government should not have kept silent when it knew the Americans were not telling the truth.

"We still seek no wider war." Lyndon Johnson, April 25, 1965.

But, could anyone expect the government to act in any other way? On April 2, 1965, while External Affairs Minister Paul Martin was telling the House of Commons about Canada's "balanced position" comparable to that of the United Kingdom or the Scandinavian countries, prime minister Lester Pearson was south of the border at Temple University reassuring Americans their motives were neither "mean" nor "imperialistic", but "honourable".

"The government and great majority of the people of my country have supported wholeheartedly U.S. peace-keeping and peace-making operations in Vietnam," he declared.

This was a remarkable statement for Pearson to make, especially when he must have known: first, the U.S. had resisted the efforts of U Thant and the French to effect a reconciliation among the Vietnamese themselves in the autumn of 1963 and thereafter;

second, the U.S. had spurned a reconvening of the Geneva Conference in July of 1964; third, the United States ignored U Thant's plan for secret negotiations in the autumn of 1964; and fourth, the United States had refused to approve a reconvening of the Geneva Conference in January and February of 1965.

The government's position appears "laughable" when the Americans are more than willing to release the list of the companies.

The group also had much difficulty establishing the ownership of many of the companies because only incomplete information is available to the public.

The total value of military contracts worth more than \$10,000 awarded to Canadian-based firms since 1959 is \$540,539,535. The total value of awards from 1969 to 1971 going to companies whose ownership the study could identify, was \$83,050,727. Of this amount, \$71,628,727 or 87 per cent went to American-owned companies, while another \$1,035,000 went to European-owned companies.

The official rationale for the agreement is to provide support for Canadian business. The government does not differentiate between Canadian-owned and Canadian-based companies.

Most unclassified contracts are routed through the Canadian Commercial Corporation (CCC). The study was unable to identify recipients of \$485,355,202 in sub-contracts.

The department of industry, trade and commerce has a program called Defense Industry Productivity (DIP) that, coincidentally, has also been in operation since 1959. The purpose of DIP is to provide money to companies in the defense industry so export sales can be increased.

During the period from 1967 to 1971, 154 companies received \$458,643,906 under DIP. At least 45 of these companies are American-owned and received \$224,492,428 of 47 per cent of the total. The figures could be much higher, but unfortunately, the study was unable to determine the ownership of 52 companies involved.

Let us examine one of these "Canadian" companies.

Litton Systems of Rexdale, Ontario, is 100 per cent American-owned. Litton makes the weapons release system computer for the F-4 Phantom fighter, one of the world's most sophisticated fighter-bombers.

In 1972, Litton Systems of Rexdale was awarded one-quarter of a \$3,025,139 research and development contract from the U.S. department of defense. The rest of the contract went to Litton in Woodland Hills, California, and Litton in Salt Lake City, Nevada. The contract is for ASN-92 Carrier Airborne Inertial Navigation Systems (CAINS).

In 1971 the Canadian government gave Litton Systems, which was the second highest contractor for the U.S. department of defense operating under the Defense Production-Sharing Program in Canada, a \$8,031,000 subsidy for being in the war business here.

Litton's Pentagon contracts were \$6,571,000 - substantially less than the Canadian government subsidy.

(Litton employs 1,100 people at Rexdale, but efforts to organize a union there have all failed.)

The American head of Litton Industries, Roy L. Ash, is now director of the office of management and budget, a Nixon appointee who did not require Senate confirmation.

Litton management in the U.S. also strongly supports the Greek dictatorship and enjoys some of the largest Pentagon contracts in the world.

To promote research in Canada, our federal government awarded a total of \$261.4 million and \$299.2 million respectively for the years 1967-68 and 1968-69. The government spent \$68 million and \$72 million respectively for research and development in military science during those years.

A minimum of \$30,786,000 was funnelled into Canadian educational and non-profit institutions by the U.S. defense department for military contracts on research, developmental, test and evaluation work from 1967 to 1971. A further minimum of \$4,183,186 was granted for "Basic Scientific Research".

continued on page eight....

HOW, WE ASKED OURSELVES, DO WE KEEP THESE DAMNED VIETNAMESE AMUSED?



To stay or not to stay? Who cares?

These minimums are inaccurate and the true figures are unavailable. American senator J.W. Fulbright read into the U.S. Congressional Record on May Day 1969, that the Pentagon would spend \$9,760,340 on research in Canada. The official Pentagon figure is \$6,816,802.

"CANADA DOESN'T SUPPORT EITHER SIDE," SHARP

Lester Pearson and Paul Martin have left the Liberal government to be replaced by Pierre Trudeau and Mitchell Sharp. Has there been a change in policy?

According to Mitchell Sharp, "Canada is not a supporter of either side in this tragic war."

Unfortunately for Sharp, actions speak louder than words and Canadian actions have been heavily pro-American.

Several factors support this conclusion. One is the large number of arms shipped from Canada to the U.S. to feed the ultimate machine of destruction. Another is the diplomatic recognition and monetary aid the Canadian government has given to the Saigon regime. Yet another is the party Canada consults on matters concerning Vietnam. Canadian industry has considerable mil-

itary support to the U.S. for the Vietnam war. Until this year, the government refused to release a list of companies who received military contracts from the Pentagon.

The situation results from the U.S.-Canada Defensive-Sharing Agreement of 1959. The agreement gives Canadian companies a special position in bidding for war contracts. Canada already had "defense" agreements with the U.S. through NORAD and NATO made at the height of the cold war.

Project Anti-War, a Montreal group, released a study of Canadian economic involvement in American militarism in October 1972.

The study was appropriately called "How to Make a Killing" and was compiled by a group of McGill University students and professors.

"How to Make a Killing" attempts to list all Canadian-based companies receiving military contracts from the Pentagon. The Canadian government at first refused to release any names, so the group went to the Pentagon for the information; and they got it.

When contacted by the study group, the Canadian government refused to divulge any names of companies holding military contracts with the Americans. After the study group obtained the information from the Pentagon, the Canadian government released a list of companies under contract through the CCC. But it still refuses to release names of companies holding contracts directly with the Pentagon. The government's official position is that to release such information would "affect the competitive position of the

The difference is even more significant when one finds the Pentagon figure includes \$5,831,000 granted to the Canadian Commercial Corporation in 1969. Fulbright's figures have only \$114,000 going to the CCC.

What of the government's aid to Vietnam? Canadian government aid has only gone to the Saigon regime. It was approximately two million dollars between 1953 and 1966. More students have been accepted from South Vietnam for post-secondary education study than any other country. There were more than 386 in 1967.

"A good portion of our aid was strictly for political purposes that were of no value to the people in the areas concerned," said David Anderson, new leader of the B.C. Liberals, and former administrator of the aid program in Vietnam.

Mitchell Sharp, a former vice-president of the giant Brascan corporation, now occupies Paul Martin's position as external affairs minister.

SHARP BLOWS IT

In a Canadian Press report of December 18, 1972, Sharp said, "We've had direct word from Hanoi that they would like Canada to be a member of the supervisory commission. They positively want us. They rely on our objectivity."

"We're not in touch with Saigon," the minister added.

Sharp quickly retracted those incredible statements when pressed for an official statement. On January 2, 1973, an external affairs official said, "no formal invitation has been extended to the participants in the Vietnam negotiations to any of the four proposed members of the new commission".

Sharp told the House of Commons on January 17, 1973 Canada had definitely not received any request to participate on a truce force.

Sharp regularly consults United States Secretary of State William Rogers about Vietnam policy. The day after the Paris signing, Sharp flew to Washington for talks with Rogers.

No one, not even the Toronto Star, can believe Sharp's threat that Canadian troops will be withdrawn from the commission if the government is displeased with events in Indochina. The Canadian troops will withdraw only if the Americans consent, because it fits in with their schemes.

There are "our boys" in Vietnam to keep the peace, led by Michel Gauvin, a member of the old ICC. If there is disension among observers, Gauvin has promised Canada will submit its own report. Hopefully the reports will be founded more on fact than the reports of the old ICC were.

The press has publicized the eagerness of the Canadians to get into action on the truce lines. The eagerness included not waiting for the Joint Military Commission to provide transportation for the truce teams. (The Commission is composed of all parties in the dispute.)

"We shall avoid a wider war," Richard Nixon, April 26, 1970.



"look, if Sharp says that we're gonna stay, then we're gonna stay. Of course, we'll have to wait and see what the U.S. has to say about it."

down er up -- press responsibility

with Lyn Downer

Responsibility of the student press is a term that has been bantered about lately with the intelligent approach that is usually attributed to an amoeba.

We have been subjected to discussions of student press responsibility that range from a responsibility to the SGA, to a necessity to report only that which agrees with the readers. One could point out that both arguments share one common entity, that being a ludicrous nature.

In order to maintain an independent position a student newspaper must be autonomous. It must be able to control its own workings internally and without any undue external pressures. In this regard, the student press must maintain an autonomous position in relation to a student government.

The argument that is usually presented in this problem is that an autonomous position allows the student press to criticize any faction on campus without fear of censorship or even a denial of the right to publish. Most critics point out, and justifiably so, that this position allows the student press to run rampant with their freedom. They point out that it can lead to a very biased press.

The point to keep in mind in this regard is that the student press is free in all respects. This means that any member of the campus can voice an opinion through the newspaper. It is this aspect that will not allow a student newspaper to operate without the consent, or at least tentative

support, of the students. It is easily seen that a major issue reported poorly by the press could result in a massive student outcry. Again, this is the prerogative of the students, if the press is a free one!

It is not difficult to imagine the problems encountered with a press that is not autonomous. We could envisage a paper filled with bland trivia. How many people passed with honours, who got married, who didn't get married etc. would be the extent of the effective journalism carried in the newspaper. While this might make for easy reading, or a great cure for insomnia, it would not fulfill the objective of the press that being the desire to act as an agent of social change.

A plea for the student press to assist a student government, or to give the readers what they want to read shows an alarming lack of intelligence. It is part of the responsibility of the student press to act as a watchdog over other student affairs in the hope that the powers of the press will sway bureaucrats into effective policies. To assist a student government at all times, or to simply re-affirm bland ideas held by readers is as ridiculous as maintaining a constant and unyielding prejudice. Both modes of existence show a marked lack of effective reporting and a definite laxness with regards to story research.

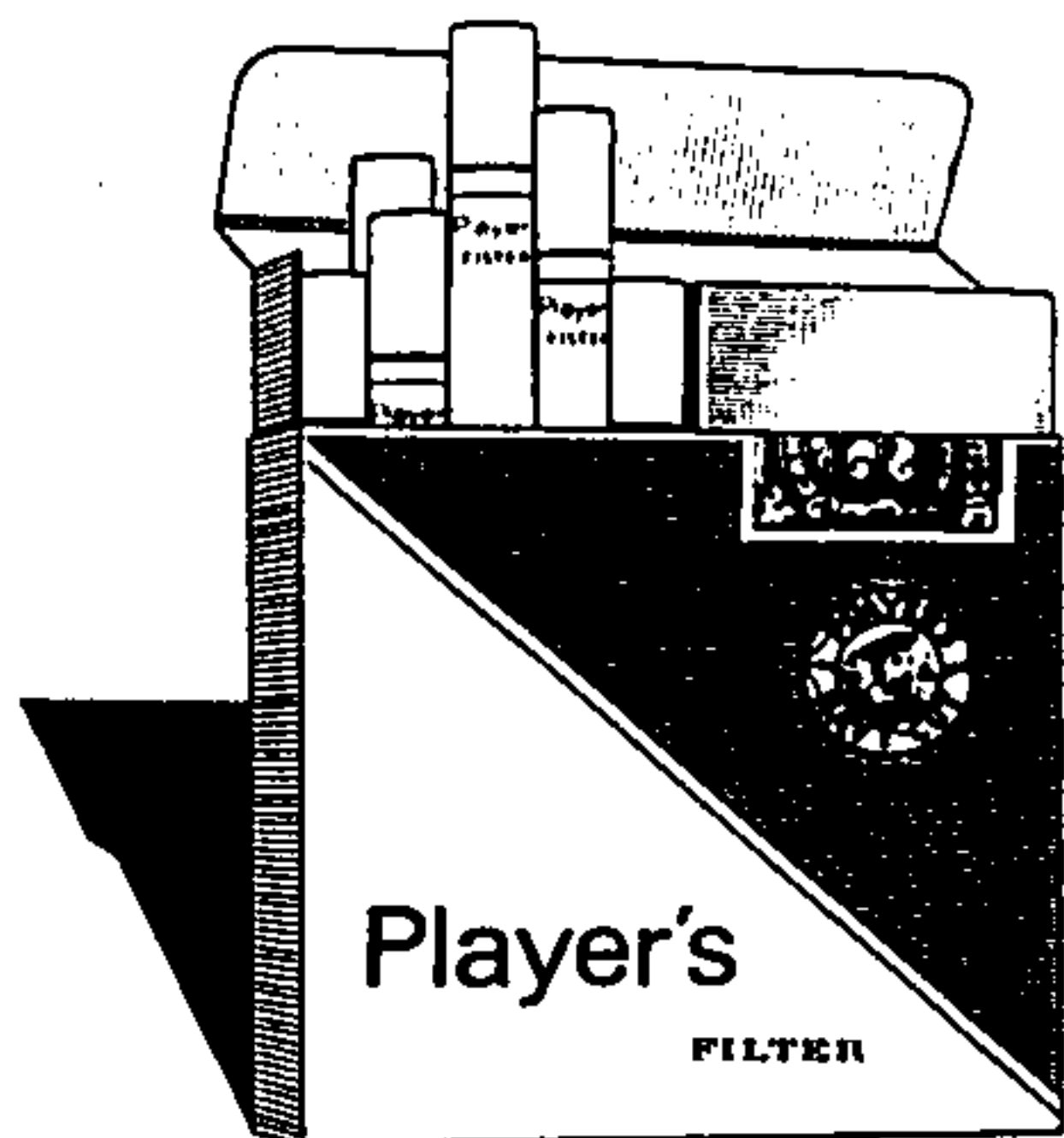
It is necessary, therefore, for the student press to muckrake. It is this muckraking that protects the average student

who is unable or unwilling to fend for himself. Even though some readers may disagree with this viewpoint, the fact that they write to the paper to voice their opinions shows that they are using it as a vehicle to change the views of other people, or at least to point out a different side to a question. As long as the student press is capable of printing both sides of a question, and this has been the case, then there is little room for complaint. The fact that a newspaper with only eight or ten people on staff has a common approach to a problem is probably due more to group dynamics than it is to a macabre plot to undermine the workings of a student government!

If the student press is free of external control it becomes more effective. This helps ensure that the student is receiving more for his money in some respects. A free press also means that anyone can join the staff, as is now the case, and this safeguards the idea that the paper will not receive the distasteful influences of a small clique.

It is for this reason that the student press must remain, or become, free. It is also for this reason that a group of people who share the common goal of a free press become so upset with threats to that freedom. It is the desire of the student press at this institution to be responsible to the students, not to a group of bureaucrats who should have their hands full just filling out forms.

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meeting
friday 1:30**

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UNIVERSITY OF WINDSOR

WINDSOR II, ONTARIO

WOUNDED KNEE:

DEATH BEFORE DISHONOUR

by Peter E. Moore

This article intended for non-Indian readership

Approximately three weeks ago, some 150 traditional North American Indian warriors, members of warrior societies primarily within the Oglala Sioux nation, reopened hostilities against the State and premeditated breach of treaty obligations on the part of the latter.

According to Rarikhows, editor of the recently-suppressed Akwesasne Notes, the largest Indian newspaper in the world, hostilities were resumed where they had left off in 1890 with the decisive "victory" of several hundred heavily armed members of the United States Seventh cavalry over unarmed women, children and old men, at Wounded Knee creek in what is now South Dakota. From that date, no organized Indian military action against the United States or indeed against the Dominion of Canada, occurred in either country, although federal US troops had to be called in to quell Platte resistance as late as 1921.

Until recently.

RED POWER

The comparative lull in military action and the legal confusion in both countries on Indians and treaty rights led most non-Indians to believe that military action had ceased forever. In addition, Indian populations had been so depleted by non-Indian expansion in the Americas, that military action had been ruled out until as recently as the 1950's. Some action had to be taken through the legal channels of the United States so that the Indians could hold their own culturally and economically. In other words, when Indian ways and beliefs might disappear forever, a small handful of youthful Indian delegates to a pan-Indian conference boycotted the conference to escape the non-Indian atmosphere that well-meaning whites had created. From this small move emerged perhaps the first use of the phrase "Red Power", which was and is simply an expression of Indian action for Indians. And so, Indian action was begun in the courts and in the Indian Claims Commission, which is not actually in business to recognize Indian claims, but to dissolve them so that non-Indian society can get on with the business of non-Indianizing the continent.

THE COURTS

A multitude of cases are at present in the courts dating as far back as three centuries. Many are stalled because Indians and non-Indians do not agree on definition of terms: for example, most American and Canadian legislative bodies do not recognize Indian nations as sovereign states - for that matter, American Indians were granted full citizenship by the United States throughout America's roaring twenties, perhaps as a psychological aberration of this period of time. As a result, Indian claims do not get the hearing they would normally be entitled to since the federal authorities see Indians as just another citizens' group. The World Court of The Hague ruled in 1927 that North American Indian nations

were indeed sovereign states within the land mass of North America; a 1959 United Nations ruling upheld the World Court decision. The United States Department of Justice, whose forces are blockading Wounded Knee, has ignored this decision. This will be dealt with more fully later in this article.

Other cases are stalled or thrown out of court because of immense economic muscle of the Indians' opponents. For example, the Four-Corners Power Plant built on the Navaho Reservation in an area where Utah, Arizona, Colorado and New Mexico join, is a conflict in which a small group of traditional Hopi, Zuni and Navaho peoples are taking on the wealthy Peabody Coal Company, the states of Arizona and New Mexico, and the Bureau of Indian Affairs, which signed the contract for the power plant in the first place. The traditionalists in essence are trying to save the Black Mesa, the sacred female symbol of their religion. Unfortunately the Black Mesa is also the source of fuel to the Power Plant and is being daily reduced to meet the needs of this plant. To non-Indians whose adherence to any religious belief is doubtful, the Indian case based upon a religion is both foolish and a waste of time. To the traditionalists, the Four-Corner Power Plant is decide: death of their spirit.

Canadian examples are also evident: the Caughnawaga reserve outside of Montreal was reduced by one-fifth of its already small area by a unilateral Canadian government decision to dump muck dredged up from the bottom of the St. Lawrence River for the St. Lawrence Seaway Project on this reserve.

There are many, many others. The slowness and the ineffectiveness of the courts led to the next natural development of the resurgence in Indian pride: military action.

A STATE OF WAR

Guerrilla warfare between Indians and whites has actually existed nonstop for centuries, even into the 1970's. Indians have been "found dead" in urban drunk tanks, beaten by white vigilantes and drunks, murdered and/or raped because their numbers are relatively small in any given area except their own reserves. There has of course been Indian retaliation to these attacks, but once the matter reached the law courts, which are of course non-Indian, the Indian guerrillas received the heavy sentences and the non-Indians the "benefit of the doubt". Raymond Yellow Thunder in Arizona, and Fred Quill, in British Columbia, are two of the more obvious victims of this trend. To name a few. In essence, there does not appear to be non-Indian "justice" for Indians. The other aspects of this steady war, and it is a war, are the high Indian alcoholism, suicide, homicide and violent crime rate.

But it is a strange war: the non-Indians seem to be as anxious to have the Indians become non-Indians as quickly possible, for a variety of stated humanitarian reasons. The difficulty is that



"IF YOU DON'T LIKE IT HERE IN AMERICA, WHY DON'T YOU GO BACK WHERE YOU CAME FROM?"
Thanks to Akwesasne Notes.

firstly the Indians who do succumb to the siren-song of non-Indian ways find that they are simply not welcome to be non-Indians - they are not socially accepted either by their own people, or non-Indians. Secondly, and more subtly, they find that even with non-Indian acceptance, something very profound and very necessary to their lives is missing in the non-Indian urban centres: non-Indians themselves are beginning to feel this cultural loneliness as well. Therefore, these people are boxed in: damned if they do and damned if they don't.

In the search for alternatives to this situation, a number of highly successful enterprises have begun: the traditional Mohawk nation (not to be confused with those who have since adopted non-Indian ways) has begun a commune in the truest egalitarian tradition: each person contributes what he has and takes what he himself needs. From this has sprung a traditional evangelical caravan (The White Roots of Peace), an Indian tobacco enterprise, Akwesasne Notes worldwide, a book-film-tape distribution centre, a self-sufficient farm cooperative, and a traditional way school for Mohawk children. Alarmed at the success of this traditionally-run operation, the American Federal Bureau of Investigation, together with non-traditional Mohawks incited by federal agents, closed down the paper and the traditional evangelical caravan last month because of alleged "irregularities" in their operation. These irregularities have so far boiled down to Rarikhows, the editor, having taken Canadian citizenship ten years ago, but then, any excuse will do. There are other such operations, but their harassment by federal authorities and by non-traditionalists has led, along with the other causes mentioned, to the rebirth of military action.

ALCATRAZ

Alcatraz, though not the first Indian thrust at non-Indian society, was perhaps the most spectacular. Four Indians, among whom was the late Richard Oakes, a Mohawk warrior and traveller with the traditional Mohawk caravan, swam to Alcatraz, an abandoned prison fortress in San Francisco Bay, to claim it in the name of all Indian tribes and to set up something similar to other traditional operations throughout North America. Federal authorities of course reacted with alarm, thinking that perhaps the Indians were duplicating what Black Power, Brown Berets and Weathermen (to name a few) groups had already begun: armed guerrilla warfare against the government of the United States. When it was found that Alcatraz was less interested in external security and more interested in creating a place where one could be traditional, the federalists settled down to a waiting game, which they eventually won. The tragic death of Richard's daughter Yvonne "seemed", in the words of one writer "to cast a shadow of gloom over the whole island". After this, the Alcatraz takeover succumbed to an occupational hazard of militant groups - it turned into itself, directed its fear and anger against its own people, eventually driving them out until a handful were left when the federal marshals "stormed" the island.

BIA TAKEOVER

Another action began on a non-military basis to dramatize the plight of Indian peoples in North America. The Trail of Broken Treaties Caravan was timed to begin in major urban centres in Canada and the United States, to travel across the continent and end up in Washington D.C. in time for the presidential elec-

tion. Upon arriving in Washington, the Indians found themselves manhandled by federal authorities, denied adequate accommodations by organizations who had pledged their support, when several hundred entered the Bureau of Indian Affairs building near the White House to negotiate with BIA Commissioner Louis R. Bruce, the building guards became panicky and attempted to oust them. The guards were themselves ousted, thus beginning the occupation of the BIA building by the American Indian Movement (AIM).

This was a rare opportunity to document actual BIA collusion with non-Indian interests to destroy Indian ways and indeed Indians as a group. Files were "ransacked" (taken from the building and xeroxed), then turned over to press sources such as columnist Jack Anderson, who revealed that Indian complaints had indeed been valid all along -- that the federal government was mis-spending Indian funds, acting on the behalf of non-Indian interests and betraying Indian trust. Most of the files have been in fact returned, but the intent has been fulfilled.

Realizing the potential for direct action, AIM then began a protest in Scottsbluff, Nebraska, to redirect the American judicial thinking which had given two whites convicted of the first-degree murder of an Indian a \$5,000 fine and two years in jail. In the protest, the Scottsbluff courthouse was burned.

There have been many more protests; only the barest number have been discussed due to the limitations of space in this article. Besides, all of this has been to set the stage for a stand rather than a number of skirmishes.

JAMES BAY: CANADA'S WOUNDED KNEE?



Which is why Wounded Knee, South Dakota was occupied by AIM warriors on the night of February 28, 1973; this date falls very nearly on the centenary of the rape of the sacred Black Hills of South Dakota by non-Indian gold prospectors protected by the American Seventh Cavalry under Lt-General George Armstrong Custer. In this case, the American Supreme Court "opened" the Dakota territory for gold prospecting, declaring that assistance

on the part of the Indians was in fact a rebellion and would be put down with force: February 28, 1877.

Upon entering the town, the AIM warriors then took over the trading post and church, expelling non-Indian residents and asking for assistance from the remaining eleven people - all Indians - in maintaining the area. The "hostages" as the non-Indian media misnamed them, elected to stay throughout the occupation, under-

going the same hardships as the warriors, facing the same consequences.

Because the warriors had come to die. The United States has one of the largest armed forces in the world (none of their professional soldiers has as yet been called out; only Department of Justice Marshals) with some of the world's most sophisticated weaponry, as opposed to about 100 .22 rifles, several deer rifles and one AK-47 assault rifle holding

Wounded Knee.

Unlike those in 1890, the Oglala are armed this time and prepared for a stand as long as necessary, or for a fight to the death. Their premise: the current state of affairs among Indians is so bad that death is in fact preferable, unless real improvement and true recognition of treaty rights is realized.

Further, as Wounded Knee is an area reserved for Sioux use, AIM's declaration that the area is a sovereign state is an Indian statement that the American title to Indian land is false, and that the original agreement by which the Americans secured title to South Dakota and other areas is now once again open to negotiation. Under the impression that the Oglala are citizens of the United States and that the United States owns title to the reservations, the non-Indian press have treated the confrontation as a rebellion, which is untrue.

The situation is further confused by the existence of the Tribal Council, a body of Indian Affairs (similar to band councils in Canada) for monies and projects given to the Standing

Rock Commission (of which Wounded Knee is a part). These councils are elected, contrary to traditional ways, are often corrupt, often unrepresentative, and in this case beholden to the federal authorities rather than their own people for their existence. Many band councils were installed by force by federal troops on both sides of the border over the heads of traditional leaders early in this century; many of these councils are maintained by federal funds, which allow them to buy votes, and generally stay

in office to allow local federal authorities to do as they please. Akwesasne Reserve (St. Regis), and the former council of Kamloops, B.C. band, are two such examples.

The non-traditional councils, are of course afraid that the militants will destroy the situation which has kept them in office for so many years. These officials have succeeded in manipulating the federal authorities (even as they themselves are manipulated) into securing financial and political advantages for themselves at the expense of their fellow tribesmen, but any attempt to oust these dynasties has thus far met with either federal interference, as in Kamloops, B.C. or mysterious "beatings" by unknown assailants. AIM would change all this, as would any militant group, because this as much as any other cause has worked against the Indians of North America. But then, the question for non-Indians is, who speaks for the Oglala Sioux, the AIM leaders or the tribal council? Not knowing any better, the non-Indians have chosen to believe the Nixon administration, which is at this time attempting to control the press, and the tribal council, a non-Indian island in an Indian sea.

The demands of the protestors are simple. A massive investigation of the Bureau of Indian Affairs by neutral parties and the ousting of the tribal council. Time magazine misinterpreted the latter demand as a step backward in Indian autonomy but in reality AIM leaders have realized that something created by non-Indians is best destroyed by non-Indians.

WOUNDED KNEE NORTH - JAMES BAY

Heidelberg

Brewed from pure spring water.



And that's the truth!

The question nagging Canadians and Indians in Canada is: will it happen here? Definitely, according to Charles "Moose" Pamp, an AIM representative from Michigan, speaking recently here at Laurier University. The Indians in Canada are fast coming to realize that the legal channels are just as ineffective here as in the United States, and that such atrocities as the James Bay hydro projects of Ontario and Quebec are rolling ahead as if no courts existed. Interestingly, Premier Henri Bourassa of Quebec, subpoenaed to testify before a commission investigating hydro Quebec's James Bay project, arrogantly told the commission that he was too busy to appear before them but that if they came to his office, he would be glad to give them a few moments of his time. Indians are rapidly tired of this and similar attitudes, and the indications are that Wounded Knee will appear in Canada somewhere in the vicinity of James Bay.

This will be the resumption of hostilities with the Dominion of Canada not seen since the Cree-Sioux-Blackfoot resistance of 1885, popularly called "The Northwest Rebellion". Since that time, the Indians in Canada have had the highest volunteer-military-service record of any single ethnic group in Canada, fighting on behalf of this country in two world wars and Korea. If this willingness to fight for one's beliefs is transferred to a war against Canada, the results, as in Wounded Knee, should wake a lot of people up to what has been happening in front of their eyes for a long time.

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